

ACTINOMYKOSIS

The Name of a Newly Discovered and Very Deadly Form of Lung Disease.

Its Nature Described and Explained by Prof. Taylor and Dr. Salmon.

The last meeting of the spring session of the Biological Society was held on Friday evening in the museum lecture room. Dr. D. E. Salmon was elected to active membership. Prof. Thomas Taylor presented a paper on "Actinomykosis, the Fungus Growth on the Throat and Lungs." He illustrated it with photographs of enlarged microscopic views of the fungus in the mucous membrane of the throat. He said: The fungus actinomykosis is supposed to be the cause of a deadly disease named by the Germans actinomykosis. This disease is closely allied to tuberculosis, and is sometimes confounded with it. It produces large tubercles on the trachea, consolidates the lungs, depositing calcareous cartilaginous nodules, death ensuing by asphyxia.

The thoracic viscera of a Newfoundland dog which died of an unknown disease was sent to Dr. Taylor for microscopic examination. The base of the trachea was covered with large tubercles, some of them an inch in diameter. The two principal lobes of the lung were white and consolidated, and a soft, gelatinous substance about half an inch in diameter and three inches in length, extended from the largest tubercle of the trachea to the apex of the right lung.

On examining a portion of this gelatinous body under the microscope Dr. Taylor found it to consist of a mycelium of a fungus, hitherto undescribed in mycological works. The fungus exhibited new and peculiar points of interest. Its cell structure was of the most varied character, each individual cell having a yellowish nucleus within it.

Branching out from the mycelium, or spaw, were numerous stalks or pedicels bearing the fruit of the fungus, having the appearance under the microscope of a tiny forest of microscopic mushrooms, each of the mushroom-like form being over one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. On examining the branches of the lungs traces were found of branches of the mycelium. It then occurred to the doctor that he might be able to cultivate this fungus from the power of its growth. He found also by experiments that this stage of the disease is an infectious production. Dr. Taylor illustrated his remarks by drawings and photographs and mounted slides of the fungus in its various stages shown by microscopes of high power.

In conclusion, Dr. Taylor stated that only two or three one-day diseases are known to be city-known to have been affected with this disease.

Dr. Salmon followed Prof. Taylor in a sketch of the pathology of the disease. My remarks, he said, are intended to be suggestive rather than to bring up all the details that have been observed in connection with the subject.

There are a number of reasons why this fungus and this disease are peculiarly interesting. In the first place, it is an infectious production to the list of germ diseases. The presence of this fungus in all cases of disease of a certain character in various parts of the world, and its growth in the interior of the lungs, and in the other internal organs, trouble may be communicated from one animal to another by inoculation, are the chief points which connect this organism with the causation of the disease.

It is interesting also because of the variety of forms which it produces. The actinomykosis bovis was first found in a tumor which grows on the lower jaw of cattle. The tumor was formerly considered by some to be a cancerous tumor and by others to be a form of scrofula. It progresses from a small, innocuous size, and generally proves fatal. Since then it has been found in a disease of the tongue that had been supposed to be of tuberculous nature, it has been found in the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, in the mammary glands, in the heart, in abscesses of the bones of the neck, and in a form of tubercle of the lungs.

While there are a number of fungi which attack the animal body, such as the trypanosoma, trichinella, and others, microscopically, actinomykosis, however, differs from all other fungi. The actinomykosis, on the other hand, penetrates the tissues and even carries its destruction to the very interior of the bones. In this ability to multiply itself in the vital organs of the body it, so far as we know, differs from all other fungi.

Although it grows in the deepest organs of the body, the lesions produced are of a local nature. It does not multiply in all parts of the body at once, nor in the circulating blood, as does the germ of the typhoid fever, but it is generally confined to a particular organ, in which it forms a swelling or tumor of a progressive nature which usually ends in death. In this respect it forms a connecting link between the diseases produced by fungi and by bacteria. While the latter in certain diseases multiply in all the liquids of the body, there are other cases in which they are unable to penetrate beyond the affected organ, or at least do not multiply in the blood.

It is true with the virus of black quarter; it is also true with that of pleuro-pneumonia, though it is not certainly known that the latter is a bacterial disease. With each of these troubles the disease is caused by the connective tissue causes a fatal disease, while if injected directly into the blood vessels it produces a mild type of fever, always ending in recovery.

This fungus is also interesting because of the number of distinct species which it attacks. Sixteen cases in the human subject have already been recorded, while it is known to affect horses, cattle, swine and dogs.

To the investigation of contagious diseases this subject is peculiarly interesting, because the lesions so closely resemble those of tuberculosis and scrofula. The new views in regard to the contagiousness of tuberculosis and its parasite origin have been chiefly combated by those who consider the tubercle to be pathologically identical, while the truth seems to be that the same appearance may be produced by a variety of causes. Thus, but a few months ago a French investigation described a form of tubercle that was even microscopically identical with what is known as true tubercle, with the single exception that at the center of each granulation was found the microscopic egg of a nematode worm. And in the disease under consideration we have an example of tubercle which is known to differ only in that the center of each granulation consists of a tuft of the actinomykosis fungus.

It seems probable, therefore, that what has heretofore been looked upon as a single disease may be divided into a number of distinct diseases, and that this may prove to be a partial explanation of the discrepancies in the results of different investigators.

I am led to the conclusion from these facts that what is pronounced to be tubercle, or tuberculosis may arise from widely different causes, and that, consequently, tuberculous products may have widely different degrees of infectiousness. At all events actinomykosis is a communicable disease, and the actinomykosis is a most dangerous fungus.

Since this organism multiplies locally it is evident that, as a rule, it gains entrance to the body near the seat of the resulting disease. A slight wound, an abrasion, a scratch, even, may be sufficient for its lodgment; while it seems probable that it may, at least in certain cases, vegetate on the moist, mucous membrane, even when uninjured, and send its mycelium into the tissues beneath, there to produce the disease in all its intensity. The tubercles of the lungs seen to have been the result of the vegetation of spores that have been inspired with the air. And it is not unlikely that the germs which cause the lesions of various parts of the digestive tract find their way to the mouth in the same manner.

These remarks would be to a great extent fruitless if they closed without some words in regard to the prevention of this terrible fatal disease; and yet, it is evident that no more after the discovery of the cause, our knowledge of its prevention must be very limited. It is certain, however, that actinomykosis cannot arise without the presence of

the actinomykosis, and hence it is safe to say that wherever this fungus is found growing it should be destroyed. No matter what the animal affected with it, that animal should be slaughtered and its diseased parts should be burned. We do not know what disinfectants to rely upon; we do not know in what situations nor to what extent this fungus multiplies outside of the body. We only know that it seems to be scattered over a large part of the civilized world, and we may safely conclude that it destroys many human and animal lives.

An animated discussion followed, which was participated in by Prof. E. S. Schaefer, Gill, Riley, Taylor, Salmon, and others.

Fifty minutes to Baltimore on the B. and O. No change of cars Washington to Luray on B. and O. Special every Wednesday excursion to Luray.

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THE COMMISSIONERS.

Current Transactions at the District Buildings Saturday.

Building permits were issued on Saturday to R. B. Callin, to build one brick dwelling on Thirtieth street, between K and L streets, west, to cost \$4,500; Henry Dickson, to build three brick dwellings on Green street, between West and Stoddard streets, northwest, to cost \$13,000; W. B. Reed, to make repairs at 712 Eighth street northwest, to cost \$250.

A permit was granted to the telephone company to erect poles on the boundary preparatory to extending the service to Baltimore. The commissioners met on Saturday. Their work is not concluded. Reductions will be made in all districts except the fifth, which is increased about 100 per cent. and the fourth about 35 per cent.

A liquor license was granted on Saturday to Mrs. Jane Foley.

The owners of rented school buildings have been notified that the buildings will be vacated June 1.

The steam launch will be put in use immediately and the fishing laws rigidly enforced.

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A Very Commendable Deed.

It is gratifying to see that at a meeting of the finance committee at the Ebbitt house, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of auditing and settling all the bills incurred during the entertainment of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, after ascertaining through the chairman, John A. Baker, that there was an error on the part of the finance committee, Mr. Norment offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, namely: "That whatever amount may remain in the hands of the treasurer (Mr. Cook) of the collection made for the entertainment of the Army of the Potomac and the invited guests, on the occasion of their late visit to the city, the same shall be placed at the disposal of the officers of the associated charities of the district."

The veteran reunion was a successful and satisfactory one, and with great unanimity and from all quarters they received expressions of thanks for the kindly and generous reception accorded them by the citizens of Washington.

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THE VETERAN REUNION'S EXPENSES.

The finance committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac completed Saturday night their meeting by auditing the bills incurred for expenses during the late reunion of the above named society in this city. This committee had charge of collecting funds necessary for the entertainment. They audited and paid all the bills, and their exhibit showed a small balance over, which was ordered to be turned over to the associated charities of the district. The committee stated that the Society of the Army of the Potomac had expressed their warm thanks for the generous and kindly treatment shown them by the citizens of Washington, and that the committee composed of the following gentlemen: Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Gen. John G. Parke, Gen. S. C. Carroll, Gen. George D. Ruggles, Gen. J. C. Tidball, Gen. Ellis Spear, Gen. E. A. Carman, Gen. Duncan S. Walker, Maj. H. L. Crawford, Maj. George M. Lockwood, Maj. N. H. Camp, Capt. John M. Carson, Capt. H. W. Tyler, Capt. I. N. Burritt.

BALTIMORE, Md., Rev. W. H. Chapman says that Dr. Taylor's "Iron Bitters" is a most valuable tonic for general ill-health.

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THE Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The lawn tennis tournament which comes off on the grounds of the Kendall Green club, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, is creating a great deal of interest in this city where lawn tennis is held in high esteem. The prizes offered are a silver cup for the doubles and a silver cup for the singles. The committee of arrangements comprises Messrs. John B. Wright, Ralph Baldwin, and Louis E. Beall. The following entries have been made: Washington—Doubles—John J. Chew, Allen Johnson, W. R. Berry, and Louis E. Beall. Singles—Allen Johnson, W. R. Berry, Louis E. Beall, Maple club—Doubles—W. H. Wilson, Frank McClelland, R. E. Bradley, Irving Williamson. Singles—W. H. Wilson, George M. Fisher, Frank McClelland. The Kendall Green Club, Observatory, and New Jersey Avenue clubs will also be represented in the tournament. The Nassau club will be prevented from entering representatives on account of other engagements.

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THE Price of Gas Reduced.

The district commissioners held a long consultation Saturday with the representatives of the Washington Gaslight company, and after much confab an agreement was consummated substantially to increase the hours that the street lamps shall burn from 2,300 to 2,600 per year; also to reduce the price of gas to private consumers from \$2 to \$1.50 per 1,000 feet after July 1. The agreement further provides that \$25 instead of \$25 shall be paid per street lamp, and that if Congress provides for lighting at the rate of \$25 per lamp the year following the company is to increase the hours to 2,800. There was no stipulation in the agreement as to the quality of gas to be furnished, but the company, by the statute, and the question of tearing up the streets will be settled when requests from the company to do so are made.

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Peter's Pence.

The collection for "Peter's Pence" was taken up in the district Catholic churches on yesterday a week ago. St. Matthew's san-

A MALARIAL VICTIM.

The Trying Experience of a Prominent Minister in the Tropics and at the North.

The following circumstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that I have felt called upon to make them public. Their truth can be amply verified:

In 1875 I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, to Florida, which state I intended to make my future residence. I purchased a house on the banks of the St. John's river and settled down, as I thought, for life. The summer following the first winter I was conscious of most peculiar sensations, which seemed to be the accompaniment of a change of climate. I felt as if I was suffering from malaria fever. I was at the pit of the stomach accompanied by occasional dizziness and nausea. My head ached, my limbs pained me, and I had an oppressive sense of weariness. I had a thirst and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion was impaired, and my food did not assimilate. At first I imagined it was the effort of nature to become acclimated, and so I thought little of it. But my troubles increased until I became restless and feverish, and the physician informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do, and I kept growing steadily worse. In the year 1880 my physicians informed me a change of climate was absolutely necessary—that I could not survive another summer in the south. I determined to return north, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Upper Sandusky, in Central Ohio. The change did not work the desired cure, and I was obliged to try another place. I found they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on I grew so much worse that I gave up all hope. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly only those can appreciate who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed as if death would be a relief greater than any other blessing. But notwithstanding all this, I am happy to state that I am today a perfectly well and healthy man. I came to recover so remarkably can be understood from the following card voluntarily published by me in the Sandusky (Ohio) Republican, entitled:

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

"EDITORIAL REPUBLICAN: During my recent visit to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, I was informed that you were making relative to what medicine or course of treatment had brought such a marked change in my system. I feel it to be due to the proprietors and to the public to tell some of the particulars of my case. It was all humbug about the hide of the alligator being so tough; he had frequently blown the whole top of an alligator's head off with a shotgun. He warned up with the medical profession of a druggist a pistol a little longer than his finger, of the most ancient construction, and apparently incapable of sending a ball through pasteboard, and said: 'Why, I have killed a twenty-foot alligator with this pistol.' He said he was devoted to alligator steaks cut from the tail; that they were whiter and more tender than chickens; that whenever he and his wife visited particularly honor a guest they served up alligator steaks, and he believed in a very short time the hotels would all have alligator steaks regularly on their bill of fare. When aroused or angry alligators give out a musklike smell and sink in the water of the marshes, where you could not get them. In waiting around you were apt to tread on them, as he had done often; but he had no trouble in jumping off. Once he fell astride of an old patriarch, who commenced snapping with his jaws and beating with his tail, but he gave one leap and landed at a safe distance. He said it was a great mistake to suppose that alligators had so much strength in their jaws or that their teeth were so terrible. They grow new teeth every year and did not bite very hard. Altogether, according to his description, the alligator is rather a good fellow to have in the dark night, and it is a pity they are going out of existence."

ALFRED DAY, Pastor Universalist Church, Woodstock, Ohio, May 10, 1883.

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THE COURTS.

Cramps and pains seize upon the bowels and stomach, for which Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine is the cure.

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THE RICHMOND TOOTH CROWN AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Have analyzed by Dr. C. A. Anderson, an expert in Crown work, to introduce and take charge of the style of dental mechanism, which has not with the use of a piece of metal, as in the case of other cities.

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tributed \$144, St. Aloysius', \$90; St. Mary's \$31; Immaculate Conception, \$80; St. Patrick's, \$70; St. Peter's, \$80. Total in these churches, \$451.

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ALLIGATOR STEAK.

How it is sold in Florida—The Meat Said to be Tender.

Troy Times.

A recent letter from Jacksonville contains the following: Dropping into a store where Florida curiosities are sold I asked the proprietor about alligators. He had about one hundred little fellows from ten to twenty inches long, active and vicious as any one might desire, which he was willing to dispose of at a good round price to those who could take them. With the positive certainty that they will live but a very short time after being carried away. He said that alligators were already becoming scarce and that their extinction now was only a question of time. It was not so much the adults which were killed by tourists and game people as it was the destruction of the eggs and the capture of the young. The eggs are taken in large numbers before maturity, blown out in a very short time. Formerly, he said, you could get all the alligators you wanted in the immediate vicinity of Jacksonville, but every year they had to be looked for further and further in the interior. He said there was a great deal of lying about alligators, he then went on to tell some of the particulars of his case. It was all humbug about the hide of the alligator being so tough; he had frequently blown the whole top of an alligator's head off with a shotgun. He warned up with the medical profession of a druggist a pistol a little longer than his finger, of the most ancient construction, and apparently incapable of sending a ball through pasteboard, and said: 'Why, I have killed a twenty-foot alligator with this pistol.' He said he was devoted to alligator steaks cut from the tail; that they were whiter and more tender than chickens; that whenever he and his wife visited particularly honor a guest they served up alligator steaks, and he believed in a very short time the hotels would all have alligator steaks regularly on their bill of fare. When aroused or angry alligators give out a musklike smell and sink in the water of the marshes, where you could not get them. In waiting around you were apt to tread on them, as he had done often; but he had no trouble in jumping off. Once he fell astride of an old patriarch, who commenced snapping with his jaws and beating with his tail, but he gave one leap and landed at a safe distance. He said it was a great mistake to suppose that alligators had so much strength in their jaws or that their teeth were so terrible. They grow new teeth every year and did not bite very hard. Altogether, according to his description, the alligator is rather a good fellow to have in the dark night, and it is a pity they are going out of existence."

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